

# Carter to meet with Kissinger, Bush for foreign policy briefings

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PLAINS, Ga. — President-elect Jimmy Carter will meet here Saturday with Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, whom he criticized during his campaign for running an amoral foreign policy.

The meeting will be another step in Carter's education in foreign policy, an area in which he has virtually no background or experience.

Carter will also receive an intelligence briefing from CIA Director George Bush and seven of his senior staff members Friday. Vice President-elect Walter Mondale will attend both meetings.

Foreign policy is also almost certain to come up during Carter's first post-election meeting with President Ford which, the White House announced yesterday, will take place early next week in Washington. No definite date was set.

Carter is still a little shaky in discussing foreign affairs.

He acknowledged in a news conference here Monday that he had never met the Soviet ambassador to the United States nor any other Soviet leader.

But he said the Soviet Union was "the key" to one of his major objectives — "the reduction of atomic weaponry."

Carter said he hoped that the United States and the Soviets could reach "a comprehensive agreement on nuclear disarmament" by next fall, when the current Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT), signed in 1972, expires.

No one outside the government — perhaps no one except Kissinger,

President Ford and a few other top administration officials — is likely to have any idea of whether this might be possible.

A stalemate has existed in SALT negotiations since November 1974, when Ford and Kissinger met with Soviet Communist Party chief Leonid Brezhnev in Vladivostok.

One reason for the lack of progress this year was the Soviet view that the U. S. political atmosphere was too turbulent. The Soviets wanted to see how the election came out.

Meanwhile, each side is still producing and deploying hundreds of nuclear bombs annually, all of them far more powerful than the atomic blast that virtually wiped out Hiroshima in World War II.

Former President Richard M. Nixon and Kissinger succeeded in obtaining an arms agreement limiting defensive weapons in 1972, and publicly announced that they expected to reach an agreement limiting offensive weapons by 1973.

Despite years of effort, however, they failed. Offensive weapons are the long-range missiles, submarines and airplanes that carry bombs.

Kissinger thought he had made a breakthrough in Vladivostok in 1974, but he could not sell his approach to the Pentagon, which has insisted that the United States develop a new kind of missile called a "cruise,"

which is actually a low-flying nuclear bomb.

Kissinger's formula at Vladivostok was to set very high ceilings on the numbers of weapons on both sides and let each side build up to that.

Carter, however, is taking a different approach, advocating that the United States and the Soviets negotiate what he has called a "quick freeze."

He would freeze the number of missiles and warheads on each side, seek to put controls on the growing destructive power of bombs and try to halt new technological developments.

Carter's objective, apparently, is to seek to stop the nuclear arms race and start trying to negotiate reductions in weapons.

Carter criticized Ford and Kissinger during the campaign for using weapons systems as "bargaining chips" in arms negotiations.

However, when he was asked whether he would slow down development of the controversial cruise missile, he said he thought it would be "inaappropriate" if done "unilaterally."

Apparently, Carter also wishes to use the cruise missile as a bargaining chip.

Kissinger has said that "90 percent" of the negotiating is completed on a new arms agreement, but that probably does not mean much. The last 10 percent includes the dispute over the cruise missile.

Considering the history and complexity of the SALT negotiations, it will be exceedingly difficult for Carter to put together the new negotiating team, educate its members and develop a new kind of agreement before the deadline next fall.

Carter has said, however, that he will seek an extension of the present agreement if a new one cannot be negotiated in time.

That would mean that the arms race would continue in the meantime.